CLIC INFOLEX Project
Phase I

Provincial Profiles:
Canada's Law Library Resources, 1991

CANADIAN LEGAL INFORMATION CENTRE

CENTRE CANADIEN D'INFORMATION JURIDIQUE

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The Canadian Legal Information Centre was established in 1973 to improve access to justice through increased access to legal information. CLIC developed valuable services and research of interest to those in the legal information field, including practitioners, law librarians, researchers, academics, policy analysts, teachers and the general public.

The Canadian Legal Information Centre would like to thank the following for their support of its research and development work throughout the years:

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Other Organizations: Canadian Association of Law Libraries * Canadian Association of Law Teachers * Canadian Bar Association

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CLIC's INFOLEX Project - Phase I
Cost Projections for Canadian Law Libraries

This project's report consists of four parts

- CLIC's Advisory Group Report
- Cost Projections for Law Libraries in Canada
  Price Waterhouse Report for CLIC
- Summary Report: Cost Projections for Law Libraries in Canada
  Price Waterhouse Report for CLIC
- Provincial Profiles: Canada's Law Library Resources 1991

Les rapports suivants sont disponibles en français :

- Le rapport du Comité consultatif du CCIJ
- Le rapport sommaire de Price Waterhouse pour le CCIJ : Prévisions des coûts des bibliothèques de droit du Canada
- Profil provincial - Québec

On peut acheter des photocopies de ces rapports à la bibliothèque de droit de l'université York, 4700, rue Keele, North York, Ontario, M3J 1P3.

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Acknowledgments

The Provincial Profiles were compiled as background information for Phase I of CLIC's INFOLEX Project. INFOLEX had four goals:

- Reinforce the value of law libraries and legal information services within the practice of law, the administration of justice, and legal education,
- Project law library costs five to seven years in the future,
- Identify critical factors that influence these costs, and
- Identify ways law libraries and funders can influence these costs.

Phase I of the INFOLEX Project concentrated on developing cost projections and was undertaken in 1991-1992.

The Provincial Profiles offer a wealth of information on Canada's legal information resources. CLIC's Advisors for its INFOLEX Project felt that the Profiles ought to be made available to the entire law library community. They recommended that CLIC publish the Profiles as part of the final series of INFOLEX reports.

Law librarians across Canada were asked to help by preparing the original Provincial Profiles. Co-ordination of this project was undertaken by Janet Darby and Lillian MacPherson. The information for the Profiles was originally supplied on a confidential basis. When the CLIC Advisors recommended that the information be published, all of the authors were contacted and given an opportunity to revise their Profiles. Permission to publish was granted by all contributors.

The opinions expressed by the authors are personal. Details about particular libraries should be confirmed by consulting with the appropriate libraries.

CLIC greatly appreciated the efforts, cooperation and enthusiastic support received from the contributors to the Provincial Profiles. Without the partnership of the law library community, INFOLEX would not have been a success.

Gail Dykstra
Senior Director Policy and Programs
Canadian Legal Information Centre
April 1992

INFOLEX Provincial Profiles

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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

ALBERTA

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

1.1.1 John A. Weir Memorial Library (U of A)
University of Alberta
Edmonton

1.1.2 Faculty of Law Library (U of C)
University of Calgary
Calgary

1.1.3 Court and Law Society

The Chief Provincial Law Librarian administers the Attorney General's law libraries, which include:

1.1.4 The Law Society Libraries

Attached to the Courthouses in Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer and several other locations totalling 11.

1.1.5 The Provincial Court Libraries

Comprised of Judges and Crown libraries and 16 legal reference libraries which are located in Edmonton, Calgary and other courthouse base points. Back-up reference services are provided to the judges and the prosecutors from Edmonton and Calgary.

1.1.6 The Attorney-General's Library

Provides the administrative and civil law needs of the department.

1.1.7 Government and Legislative

1.1.8 The Legislature Library, Edmonton

Has no case law collection. Law collection limited to statutes, regulations, current legislation and a few legal treatises.

1.1.9 Departmental Libraries

Many departments, such as Agriculture, Education, Transportation, Solicitor General, Consumer & Corporate Affairs, Labour, etc. have libraries with some law component, and which need to use legal materials beyond the scope of their collections. Most are in Edmonton.

1.1.10 Justice Canada

Has a library in Edmonton.

1.2 Private Libraries

Although there are collections throughout the province, most of those which are staffed are in Edmonton and Calgary. Fewer libraries are staffed in Edmonton and only a few large law firms have full time staff. Many have part time staff. In Calgary, not only are there many law firm libraries, but also many corporate law libraries.

1.3 Other

The Legal Resource Centre at the Faculty of Extension, University of Alberta, has an extensive collection of public legal education materials in all forms and offers a vigorous reference service.

The Environmental Law Centre in Edmonton has a library.

Calgary Legal Guidance offers information on the law, including Dial-a-Law.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The largest and most diverse collections are at the universities; those at the courthouses are duplicative and practice-oriented. Other library collections are designed to meet the day-to-day needs of the clientele.

Private libraries would first go the courthouse and then to the university. The southern half of the province uses Calgary, the northern half Edmonton. Southern libraries use Edmonton if what they need is not in Calgary.

2.2 Reference Services

Reference service follows a path similar to the collections. Law firms requiring online searches must use LAWSEARCH, a service centre operated on a cost recovery basis by the two universities and The Law Society Libraries, and located at the courthouses in Calgary and Edmonton.

2.3 Other

The Alberta Case Locator, an online index of Court of Appeal, Queen's Bench and written Provincial Court decisions, is prepared at the University of Alberta. Current Awareness services and indexes from it are provided to the other libraries. The Law Society Library at the Courthouse in Edmonton distributes the judgements to the Case Locator and other publishers, etc.

The SPIRES database at the University of Alberta, although mostly available on QL Systems, are also accessible directly.

Dial-in facility to the University of Alberta online catalogue has been made available to major users, but is not generally available because of machine limitations. (The University of Alberta collection is virtually all online.) Dial-in to the University of Calgary catalogue is available. Its collection is virtually all online.

The Law Society and University of Alberta collections are accessible through UTLAS. The Courthouse is in the process of acquiring an integrated online system which will have dial-in capability. The universities are both looking at new systems.

WESTERN REGION - All academic libraries from Manitoba to Victoria have agreed to supply materials to each other free of charge for many years now (since the early 1970s). Requests are usually made by electronic mail. Saskatchewan has been unable to arrange to bypass its main library interlibrary loan procedures.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Alberta Law Network

Formed between the two universities and the Law Society Libraries in 1990. Intended to be used for coordinating collection development, planning and services. Phase One of the first project was a serials project which is now complete.

3.2 Law Information Alberta

In existence since 1978. Between the two universities and The Law Society Libraries. Operates LAWSEARCH (see above).

3.3 Interlibrary lending

Most private libraries use the Law Society Libraries as their practice library, and only go to the universities for material not available at the courthouses. There is an agreement in place between The Law Society and the universities which provides for photocopying for lawyers of material not available at the courthouse. The Law Society pays for this service. Calgary serves the southern half of the province, Alberta the northern. This agreement was entered into in the early 1970s and was intended to equalize access to information for rural practitioners. The universities both provide interlibrary loan service directly, rather than through their main libraries, and receive requests in all forms. Most work is done through electronic messaging.

4 Local Associations

There are active professional associations in both Edmonton and Calgary, which provide networking, educational and lobbying opportunities.

5 Funders

The Alberta Law Foundation is a generous funder of law libraries, in some cases providing total collections and service funding, such as the Legal Resource Centre and Environmental Law Centre; collections and project funding at the Law Society Libraries; funds for specific collections and projects at the universities, and funding for the administrative and educational aspects of LAWSEARCH. All public libraries in the province are dependent on the Foundation for depth, breadth and quality of collections and services. They have also funded major computer projects such as the installation of labs at the universities and the development of an integrated system at the Law Society, and online databases at the University of Alberta. This year the Law Foundation's fund must provide 25% of its distributable money for Legal Aid. This may affect its ability to support libraries at the level it has in the past.

6 The User Group

There are about 5000 lawyers in Alberta (more than half in Calgary and Edmonton), 700 law students, 14 Court of Appeal justices, 65 Queen's Bench justices and 126 Provincial Court judges. In addition, a large number of the public use legal materials, either as part of their professional work (teachers, social workers, librarians, counsellors, film makers, etc.) or personal needs or interests. There are about 50 legal academics, and, as well, academics in other disciplines such as political science, philosophy, criminology, history, engineering, the health sciences, women's studies and other sciences, social sciences and humanities who use the materials for their research.

Research institutes demand collections in depth. There are, at University of Alberta, the Alberta Law Reform Institute, the Health Law Institute, the International Ombudsman Institute, the Centre for Constitutional Studies at University of Calgary, the Canadian Institute for Resources Law, the Canadian Research Institute for Law and the Family and the Legal History Project. Also, the Legal Archives [illegible] in Calgary.

7 Philosophy

The law libraries in Alberta have worked together to create a climate where materials are as readily available as possible for all categories of users. Accessibility rather than storage has been the primary concern.

Prepared by Lillian MacPherson
July 1991
(Rev. 31/03/92)

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

1.1.1 Law Library
University of British Columbia
Vancouver

1.1.2 Diana M. Priestly Law Library
University of Victoria
Victoria

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 B.C. Courthouse Library Society
Vancouver

1.3 Government and Legislative

1.3.1 B.C. Legislative Library

This library is a depository for B.C. Government publications. It collects in the areas of political science, law and economics.

1.3.2 Judges' Libraries
Vancouver and Victoria

These libraries serve judges of the Appeal and Supreme Courts and their articled clerks.

1.3.3 Provincial Government Libraries

Ministry of Attorney General
Victoria

The Ministry's Library Services department maintains a central law management collection for the ministry and provides a province-wide legal reference service for government.

The following provincial ministries and crown corporations have some legal materials for the use of their own employees:

B.C. Hydro and Power Authority
B.C. Securities Commission
Insurance Corporation of B.C.
Ministry of Finance and Corporate Relations
Ministry of Labour and Consumer Services
Workers' Compensation Board

The Industrial Relations Council Library serves its own staff and the public.

The Legal Resource Centre of the Legal Services Society serves its own staff and the public. As well it staffs a Law Line providing legal referral services to the public.

Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre provides inmates with access to recreational and legal materials.

Justice Institute of B.C. Resource Centre serves justice and safety personnel throughout B.C.

1.3.4 Federal Departmental Libraries

Department of Justice
Vancouver

1.3.5 Municipal Legal Departments

Vancouver and Burnaby have basic legal collections to serve their legal departments. Some of the other municipalities in the greater Vancouver area have small legal collections.

1.4 Private Libraries

There are approximately 30 law firms with staffed libraries in Vancouver, some in Victoria, Kamloops, Prince George and a few other cities in the province. Approximately 12 of these libraries in Vancouver have full time librarians; four firm libraries have two full time librarians as well as support staff.

Vancouver has a number of corporate libraries that use legal materials: accounting firms, business corporations, research and industry firms.

1.5 Other

1.5.1 West Coast Environmental Law Association library has a collection of environmental legal materials which are also available to the public.

1.5.2 Vancouver Public Library, the Burnaby Public Library and other municipal libraries have federal and provincial statutes, legislative materials, practice materials and limited case law collections.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The major legal collections in the province are held at the two university law libraries. The Vancouver Courthouse library holds a strong collection supporting the practice of law and court activity. These three libraries carry on informal cooperative collection development activities and share resources whenever possible. A number of the law firm libraries hold strong collections in support of their firms' practice areas. There is a very active informal interlibrary loan network among Vancouver law firms. The firms use the collections of the universities and the Vancouver Courthouse library to back up their collections.

2.2 Reference Services

Reference services are offered at each staffed library. Cooperation and referral between libraries is widespread.

The two university libraries provide reference service to faculty and students, and to a small extent to lawyers and law firms, with computer assisted legal research available only to faculty and students.

Reference service is also available in the staffed law firm and government libraries. Many of the libraries provide computer searching.

The Vancouver Courthouse library provides reference service, in person and by telephone, letter or FAX to lawyers, judges, court staff and the public throughout the province. An 800 line is available within B.C.. Computer assisted legal research to users throughout the province is also available. The Victoria library does computer searches for Victoria users.

2.3 Other Projects

The online catalogues for U.B.C. and U. Vic. are available to anyone with a valid library card.

The Vancouver Courthouse Library publishes two widely used services: the B.C. Legislative Digest and the Canada Legislative Index. The weekly services index current legislation and include the progress of bills, proclamations and a title index which lists bills introduced and acts affected by these bills.

The Law Reform Commission of B.C. maintains a law reform database which provides access to the reports and related documents of the permanent law reform agencies.

B.C. Online, a provincial government database, provides access to the Land Title Registry, Personal Property Registry and Companies Registry.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Agreements between libraries - all informal

3.2 Interlibrary Lending

Interlibrary loan activity is widespread. Requests are made by telephone and FAX.

4 Local Associations

There are active associations in Vancouver; the Vancouver Association of Law Librarians has 110 members, and meetings of other groups such as the Vancouver Online Users Group and local chapters of the Special Libraries Association are well attended.

5 Funders

The Law Foundation funds five legislatively determined areas: legal aid, legal education, law reform, legal research and law libraries. Legal Services Society, University of British Columbia, Simon Fraser University, University of Victoria, Public Legal Education Society, and the B.C. Courthouse Library Society are some of the organizations that obtain funding from the Law Foundation.

A small portion of B.C. Courthouse Library Society funding comes from the Law Society.

6 The User Group

6.1 Judges

Court of Appeal	22
Supreme Court	92
Provincial Court	127

6.1.1 Law clerks — 26

6.2 Students

6.2.1 Articled students — 378

6.2.2 Professional Legal Training Course (P.L.T.C.) - approximately 360 students per year

P.L.T.C. students are given orientation sessions on the courthouse libraries; they use the courthouse libraries and the two university libraries for their assignments.

6.2.3 Other students

There are law courses offered to legal secretaries, paralegals, college students, and high school students. These students use the university and courthouse libraries for legal materials.

6.3 Others

Members of the public have access to courthouse, public, government and some special libraries as well as university libraries to a limited extent.

7 Philosophy

The general principle is that access to legal information should be available to all.

Prepared by Maureen McCormick and staff
of B.C. Courthouse Library Society
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

MANITOBA

1 The Libraries

E.K. Williams Law Library
University of Manitoba
Winnipeg

1.2 Court and Law Society

The Attorney General of Manitoba and the Law Society entered into an agreement in 1986 whereby the Law Society would turn over to the province their libraries, and the existing justice libraries and courthouse libraries would be merged together under the Manager, Legal Library Resources, reporting to the Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice for Court Services. The Manager is responsible for:

1.2.1 Courthouse Libraries

The Great Library in Winnipeg is the largest law library directly serving the legal profession in the province. Although each judicial district at one time had separate collections, these now remain only in larger centres.

1.2.2 Although their offices may be in the same buildings as court house library collections, all judges, whether federally or provincial appointed, have separate collections. The largest libraries, for Queen's Bench and Court of Appeal, are in Winnipeg, with smaller collections in regional court centres. Provincial Court Judges have smaller working collections. All judges also get desk copies of selected texts.

1.2.3 Department of Justice Libraries

Collections of material of varying size are provided to branches of the Department of Justice: civil law, prosecutor's office, land titles, legislative counsel.

1.3 Government and Legislative

1.3.1 The Legislative Library

Located in Winnipeg, this collection serves the needs of the Legislative Assembly and Manitoba government departments without libraries. It has two branches: the main one in the Legislative Building, and the Reference Division in the Provincial Archives Building. It has no case law collection, specializing in statutes and regulations from Canada and the Commonwealth. It is not mandated to serve the public, scholars or the legal profession.

1.3.2 Departmental Libraries

Many departments outside Justice, have small legal collections adequate for specialized purposes but too limited for in-depth research. Virtually all of these libraries are in Winnipeg.

1.3.3 Justice Canada

Has no significant library in Winnipeg.

1.4 Private Libraries

Only the largest law firms in the province, all located in Winnipeg, have sizable, credible collections staffed by librarians, library assistants or clerks. The Great West Life Assurance Company, which has its Head Office in Winnipeg, also has a legal department with its own collection.

1.5 Other

1.5.1 Manitoba Law Foundation

The Manitoba Law Foundation was established in the mid-1980's under provincial legislation. Its statutory purposes are, among others, the support of legal education, legal research and the development and maintenance of law libraries.

1.5.2 CLEA (Continuing Legal Education Association) has a working collection of public legal education material. The main collection and service point for this material is the main branch of the Winnipeg Public Library, which also has a small law collection.

1.5.3 Existing and developing collections of aboriginal justice materials have been transferred to the E.K. Williams Law Library, and we are continually developing our holdings in this area.

1.5.4 L'Institut Dubuc provides French language common-law material and services to the legal profession. French langauge material is also purchased by the E.K. Williams Law Library.

1.5.5 Legal Data Resources Corporation provides legal database access to the Statutes of Manitoba, Hansard, unreported judgments, as well as land titles, personal property and corporate registries.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

Because of the unique demographics and history of Manitoba, the university law library is the single most comprehensive legal collection in the province, and acts as a research source for other law libraries, publicly-funded libraries and institutions, as well as private business.

The Great Library and the four rural libraries in larger centres are designated as the central resources for the practising Bar and the Department of Justice personnel. The Great Library houses a large collection of common-law and civil law from Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States, as well as some Commonwealth material. The four rural libraries are designated to serve the needs of Crown Counsel, the Judges and the practising bar of each region. Each library has a core collection of Canadian law reports, texts and statutes, plus a limited number of law reports from the United Kingdom and the United States. Small working collections are provided in department libraries and judges' collections, although there are larger collections in Winnipeg. Library resources are provided to Federal justices pursuant to a federal-provincial agreement.

Only a few private libraries have large collections. Most rely upon, first, the university law library, and secondly, the Great Library, to obtain what they do not have.

2.2 Reference Services

Both the Great Library and the E.K. Williams Law Library will provide reference assistance to patrons. Computer searching for the legal profession is done by the E.K. Williams Law Library on a charge-back, cost-recovery basis. Searching for judges and the Department of Justice is done by the Great Library.

2.3 Other Projects

The University Law Library holdings are available by public dial-up, at no cost, through the online catalogue BRIDGE. Extended borrowers cards are available free of charge.

The Great Library has a catalogue of its holdings, which is not available outside of the Winnipeg law courts. A project to make the catalogue accessible to remote users is planned. The present system is not compatible with the Online catalogue system used by the University. The Great Library has developed a Manitoba Judgements Database, giving access to all cases from the Manitoba courts, and gives training sessions to library users. LDRC also makes the unreported judgments available on their online system.

Due to budgetary shortfalls, both the E.K. Williams Law Library and Legal Library Resources are engaged in cancelling projects. All cancellations are being done on a consultative and cooperative basis to guard against cancelling unique titles of need to the Manitoba legal community.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Legal Library Resources Users' Committee

There is no formal resource centre sharing arrangement between the university and the courthouse libraries. The university law librarian sits on the users' committee for the provincial legal libraries, as does the Manager of Legal Library resources, as well as representatives from the Benchers of the Law Society and the provincial Department of Justice.

3.2 Interlibrary Lending

Since 1970, all university law libraries in the four western provinces have had an unwritten agreement to supply each other with material free-of-charge. Requests are made by electronic mail and FAX. This agreement was extended in 1991, on a trial basis, to the majority of Canadian law libraries in other provinces. The E.K. Williams Law Library also has an informal agreement with the University of North Dakota. The University gives interlibrary loan service directly, not through the main library, and receives requests in all forms, although most requests are by telephone or FAX from within Manitoba, and through QL Mail from outside of Manitoba.

Both the University and the Great Library provide interlibrary loan and FAX service to other libraries and the legal profession. The Great Library has informal resource sharing agreements with, in addition to the University of Manitoba, other Manitoba Government Libraries, courthouse libraries in other provinces and territories, as well as other Canadian law libraries. These are no-cost, reciprocal arrangements. Most private libraries and lawyers within walking distance use the Great Library or a regional library for legal information, but rely on the University Law Library for secondary material such as textbooks and periodicals, as well as for in-depth legal research material. Private law firm librarians rely primarily upon the University's collection. They are charged for the cost of copying, but not for staff time.

4 Local Associations

There is a loose, unincorporated collection of law librarians in Winnipeg, which provides opportunities to discuss networking and educational concerns. They meet once a month.

The Minister Responsible for the Queen's Printer also has an advisory body composed of the Queen's Printer and associates, Legislative Counsel, and representatives from the E.K. Williams Law Library, law librarians of Winnipeg, Legal Data Resources Corporation and the Legislative Library. This group recommends changes to public legal information, such as statutes and gazettes. This has proven to be a very successful committee, equally responsive to the needs and suggestions of the legal community, and the need for financial restraint in government.

5 Funders

5.1 Courthouse and Law Society Libraries

When the courthouse and law society libraries merged in 1986, the Memorandum of Agreement stipulated that the Law Society make an annual contribution of $140,000 ($100 per member) to the Government. These funds are deposited into consolidated revenue and, with remaining funds from the provincial Justice Department, used to pay for collections and staffing.

Although this agreement has worked for several years, it has become problematic in the 1990's. As the cost of legal materials outstripped the cost of inflation, and staffing costs continued to rise, the government felt the Law Society was not paying their share. As the Law Foundation has turned down applications for funding for courthouse libraries, the Minister of Justice made it known the Law Foundation Act would be re-written to spend most of the money from its investments on Courthouse Libraries. As this would have effectively meant no other funding for other projects, like community legal education or the law school, a compromise was reached where the Foundation would supply an interim grant of $180,000 for fiscal year 1991/92, subject to review of existing funding arrangements. This is presently underway.

Legal Library Resources has not been eligible for, or received, any external grants other than the Law Society's contribution to the Government until the 1991/92 grant, which may not be available in subsequent years.

All revenues from user fees for services to the legal profession are deposited directly into the government's Consolidated Revenue account. User fees are not charged to departmental staff or the judiciary. Since fiscal year 1991/92 Legal Library Resources has been allowed to overspend its budget by the projected amount of revenue received from these user fees.

5.2 E.K. Williams Law Library

The University law library receives most of its funding for collections and staff from the University through provincial appropriations. Since 1985, this funding has proven to be inadequate for collections due to a number of factors: inflationary cost of books, decline in provincial revenue and decrease in federal transfer payments for post-secondary education.

The Manitoba Law Foundation has provided both emergency funding and supplemental funding to purchase non-Canadian books and other research material, as well as grants to provide students with funds for computer-assisted legal research, and a $250,000 grant for the construction of a computer classroom in the E.K. Williams Law Library.

Without grants from the Manitoba Law Foundation, as well as several smaller endowments, the E.K. Williams Law Library would only be able to purchase Canadian textbooks and heavily-used foreign material. Serials purchases are not eligible for Law Foundation grants.

The Faculty of Law has started an endowment fund drive - one of the objects is to fund the law library, but revenues are not anticipated from these trusts for 3 to 5 years.

6 The User Group

There are approximately 1900 lawyers in the Province of Manitoba, with 1500 in the City of Winnipeg and its environs. Almost all government offices and services are located in Winnipeg, (which has a population of approximately 600,000) although most services are also available in Brandon, Portage LaPrairie, Dauphin, Thompson and other larger centres. Most of the judicial activity of the superior courts is in Winnipeg, although Queen's Bench Judges do travel to and sit in rural courts. The Court of Appeal only sits in Winnipeg. The Provincial Court sits throughout the province.

There are three universities in the province: Brandon, Winnipeg, and the University of Manitoba. There is only one law school, at the University of Manitoba, with a library serving the needs of approximately 200 law students in three years, 20 full-time and 20 part-time faculty, as well as the Law Reform Commission and the Legal Research Institute. The law library is part of the University of Manitoba Libraries system, serving the needs of approximately 10,000 full and part-time students for law and law related material.

The City of Winnipeg is also home to research institutes and government agencies with legal research needs: the Institute for Sustainable Development, the federal Grain Commission, as well as large companies like Great West Life and Canadian National Railways.

7 Philosophy

There have been no coordinated statements of policy or planning for legal information in the province. Most law librarians are not part of provincial library associations, which tend to be oriented towards public libraries. As Manitoba has not traditionally been a wealthy province or a rich province, there has been a consistent, limited growth with no overwhelming need for change or review. This is now changing, but with a philosophy of preserving Winnipeg's place as an important financial and cultural centre for Western Canada, achieved through a process of rationalization by consultation and consensus.

Prepared by Neil A. Campbell
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

NEW BRUNSWICK

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

1.1.1 University of New Brunswick Faculty of Law Library (UNB)
Fredericton (i/c A. Crocker)

The collection and services of this library support the curriculum of an undergraduate law programme and provide access to legal information resources to the University community, the profession, the judiciary and the general public. The major part of the collection is in English.

1.1.2 Bibliothèque de droit, Ecole de droit
Université de Moncton (U de M)
Moncton (i/c S. Clermont)

The collection and services of this library support the curriculum of an undergraduate Common-law programme as well as the work of the *Centre de traduction et de terminologie juridique*. Instruction is given in the French language. The collection is available to the University community, the profession, the judiciary and the general public.

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 Law Society Libraries
(i/c D. Hanson, Fredericton)

There are 9 Law Society libraries in the province. Local staff in 7 are supervised by the Fredericton librarian who is also responsible for budget and technical services. All Law Society library collections exceed the informal standards established by the Canadian Conference on Courthouse and Law Society Libraries. Reference service and computer assisted legal research for the Bar and the judiciary is provided by telephone and FAX across the province from the main library in Fredericton.

1.3 Government and Legislative

1.3.1 Legislative Library
Fredericton (i/c E. Swanick)

Case law of federal courts. Statutes, regulations, bills of all Canadian jurisdictions. Legal treatises in the area of constitutional law. Have access to QL and do provide legal research services for MLA's.

1.3.2 Departmental Libraries

A number of departments have small collections, essentially unorganized and frequently scattered in individual offices. There is heavy reliance on other legal collections in the area for in-depth research, Particular collections that might be mentioned are Legal Services, Law Reform, office of the Ombudsman and Public Legal Information Services N.B. The focus of this latter collection is legal information accessible to the general public.

1.3.3 Federal Court of Canada

A library for the Federal Court has recently been established in Fredericton. Small collection of general and topical law reports and selected texts. Part time non-professional staff.

1.4 Private Libraries

Although there are numerous private law libraries in the province there are only a few of significant size. These are maintained by the larger law firms in Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton and Bathurst, and are usually staffed on a part-time basis by secretarial and paralegal staff. There appear to be no cooperative arrangements in place for the sharing of resources in these libraries.

1.5 Other

The Fredericton City Police have a small library that consists mainly of criminology texts and general law reports.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police, "J" Division, has a law library that is administered by a professional on a part-time basis. It is a basic collection of statutes, law reports, manuals and criminology texts. This library is linked electronically with the headquarters library in Ottawa.

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick maintains a legal archives of documents, letters, etc. which is available for historical legal research.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The university law libraries have the largest, most diverse collections, with U de M possessing an impressive collection of French language common-law sources. The Law Society library in Fredericton possesses the most comprehensive collection and supports the practice needs of the profession locally and provincially.

Private and government library users use the Law Society libraries and the university libraries regularly and are dependent on these collections. Francophone practitioners tend to prefer the Université de Moncton as do English speaking practitioners in the immediate area of Moncton and former students who are now practising in other areas of the province. The majority of practitioners and government employees use UNB when their needs cannot be met by the Law Society libraries.

There is an informal cooperative effort in collection building, particularly in the Fredericton area. The UNB Law Library and the Law Society try to avoid duplication wherever possible. While our collections cannot be mutually exclusive, it is understood that the Law Society will, in most cases, purchase practice materials, not all of which will be acquired by UNB, and the University will emphasize the more academic and theoretical materials. U de M collects extensively in the French language and also acquires all Canadian materials published in English as well as a good selection of materials from the U.K., the U.S. and other Common-law jurisdictions. UNB limits its acquisitions in French to criminal law, constitutional law and other areas of federal jurisdiction. Some Civil Law materials are purchased for comparative purposes.

2.2 Reference Services

Reference service is available only from the university libraries and the Law Society libraries in Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton. Online searching is offered to the Bar and judiciary by the Law Society Library in Fredericton only. The University law libraries offer free access to a variety of online databases to law students and faculty, and to others on a cost recovery basis.

2.3 Other

The UNB Law Library catalogue PHOENIX-LAW is available to mainframe account holders via dial-up. The Law Society Library in Fredericton does search UNB Law holdings in this manner. As well, the UNB catalogue is available via the INTERNET to other academic libraries across North America and around the world. The catalogue of U de M is not available to users outside the University, nor is the catalogue of the Law Society available to outside users at the present time.

UNB Law Library and U de M also participate in an experimental, informal network of Canadian academic law libraries established in May of 1991 to provide regular mail interlibrary loan, to each other free of charge.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Interlibrary Lending

In addition to the above mentioned informal lending arrangements, UNB and U de M participate in the AAUL Consortium, which is designed to simplify interlibrary lending, rationalize the use of resources and at least nominally compensate net lenders. The consortium covers institutions in the Atlantic Provinces.

The UNB and U de M law libraries provide lending/ photocopying services to the Bar, both directly and through the Law Society libraries. Charges vary from library to library.

4 Local Associations

There are no professional organizations concerned exclusively with law libraries. Our community is small, and informal contact is regular.

5 Funders

The UNB Law Library is funded directly by the University, and U de M Bibliothèque de droit receives its operating budget through l'Ecole de droit. Additionally, both academic law libraries have received special grants from the New Brunswick Law Foundation for the purchase of computer equipment and the development of special collections. Recently, the Law Foundation committed itself to the establishment of $1,000,000 endowments for both schools, and libraries may receive a portion of the revenue from these endowments. Both law school libraries have received funding from the Secretary of State for Canada for the purchase of French language common-law materials, although in the case of UNB these funds have been minimal and were dependent on equal expenditures from operating funds. Academic law libraries are eligible to compete annually for special capital grants administered by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.

The Law Society libraries are funded by the Law Society and the New Brunswick Law Foundation on a 50/50 basis.

6 The User Group

There are 1204 lawyers and articled clerks practising in New Brunswick and of these approximately 700 - 800 are in Fredericton, Saint John and Moncton. There are roughly 300 law students, approximately 200 at UNB and 100 at U de M. The Court of Appeal of 6 justices is based in Fredericton. There are 28 Queen's Bench judges distributed among the major centres and 24 Provincial Court judges. All have a Law Society library available. In addition, there are researchers and students in a number of law-related fields who avail themselves of the university law library collections. The Law Society libraries, the UNB Law Library, and the U De M Bibliothèque de droit are available to the general public. This latter user group, in particular, normally requires intensive assistance in using the collections.

7 Philosophy

The law libraries of New Brunswick have been and continue to be interdependent. Every effort is made to assure access to whatever legal information is needed, in whatever format, through collection building, mediated access to online databases, and interlibrary lending.

Prepared by Anne Crocker and Diane Hanson
August 1991
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

NEWFOUNDLAND

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

Not applicable

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 Law Society of Newfoundland Library
St. John's

1.3 Government and Legislative

1.3.1 Law Library
Department of Justice
St. John's

The Department of Justice Library administers legal information services for the benefit of legal counsel in the Department of Justice and other government agencies, the Judiciary, and law enforcement officers.

1.3.2 Legislative Library
Confederation Building
St. John's

The Legislative Library has no case law collection. The collection includes statutes, regulations, current legislation.

1.4 Private Libraries

Corporate libraries, eg. Newfoundland Power and Newfoundland hydro, collect legal material to support corporate and utility based practice.

Some law firms have unstaffed libraries.

1.5 Other

Queen Elizabeth II Library, Memorial University of Newfoundland has a small collection of legal textbooks and selected law reports.

2 Library Interdependence

As there are only two law libraries in the province there is an informal network for borrowing and sharing of information.

3 Official Connections

None.

4 Local Associations

Newfoundland Library Association provides access to professional development workshops for members.

5 Funders

The Law Society of Newfoundland Library receives funding from the Law Foundation, the Law Society, and the provincial government.

6 User Group

There are approximately 400 lawyers in the province, 7 Court of Appeal justices, 23 Trial Division justices, and 24 Provincial Court judges.

7 Philosophy

The law libraries in the province are interested in providing the most timely service possible for their users.

Prepared by Susanna Drake
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

There are no academic law libraries in the NWT. Arctic College is the only school of higher learning that may teach some courses that require reference to case law. At the Yellowknife campus, instructors refer their students to the Court Library. There is no library at the Yellowknife campus. Fort Smith and Iqaluit campuses have libraries but they do not contain legal materials, other than NWT Statutes and related materials.

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 Court Library System

The Court Library System and its five satellites is the only law library system in the NWT. It was established originally as a library for the courts and grew into its present existence as a resource for courts, Law Society and the general public.

Libraries exist in the following locations: Yellowknife (main library), Hay River, Iqaluit, Inuvik, Fort Smith and Fort Simpson.

1.2.2 Judges' Library

A small reference collection exists in the Supreme Court Judges' chambers which is administered by the Court Library system. Reference services are also provided by the Court Library staff.

1.3 Government and Legislative

1.3.1 Legal/Legislation Division Library

Originally a very small basic collection now reduced to basic and standard texts and selected sets of statutes from across the country. This library contains no case law.

1.3.2 Government Library

This library contains Federal, Yukon and NWT statutes only. This is a depository library for federal government publications, including federal bills (which are currently not received by the Court Library due to increased cost.) The library also has political and some constitutional treatises that provide some support to the legal community.

1.3.3 Legislative Library

There is no legislative library for the NWT. Once the Legislative Assembly building is constructed, it will house a small collection, the content of which is still unknown. The Government library is presently the closest thing to a "legislative library."

1.3.4 Department of Justice Canada

This is the federal government prosecutor's office. There is no Attorney General department as yet in the NWT, so the federal government handles all prosecutions. The Department has mostly criminal case law and some standard criminal texts. It is administered through head office in Ottawa.

1.3.5 Legal Aid

Legal Aid centres across the NWT contribute to the acquisition of books and subscriptions. In Iqaluit, the majority of the collection in the court library was made up of material purchased by Legal Aid. The Legal Aid lawyer in Pond Inlet has some reference materials at his disposal paid for by Legal Aid but no library per se. Centres also exist in Tuktoyaktuk and Rankin Inlet. I am not sure if there are collections there. These centres rely on information and cases from the Yellowknife Court Library.

1.4 Private

There are two large law firms in Yellowknife that have very small collections consisting mostly of standard texts and some reporting series. These collections are not staffed.

1.5 Other

1.5.1 Arctic Public Legal Education and Information

This organization has some material prepared for use by the general public but no material for use by the legal profession. They offer a toll-free legal information line, called the Law Line, which is available two nights per week and staffed by lawyers. Some members of the public are referred to the Court library.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

Since there really are no other public law library systems in the NWT, the Court Library System is the place to go for legal information in the NWT. The Government Library is used on occasion for federal government publications and specifically for House of Commons bills. If material is not available in the Court Library in Yellowknife, and a copy of the requested material is not available from the Legal Division or the Judges' libraries, then libraries from the south are contacted.

The main source for our interlibrary loans is the University of Alberta Law Library. Western universities and courthouse/law society libraries are used as first preference due to their proximity and the reduced time to receive documents. The Court Library will request information from across the country or internationally if necessary. The Court Library System could not operate an effective service without the assistance of the southern law libraries. Their cooperation is most beneficial when we are able to telephone our requests instead of having to go through the main interlibrary loan department, which slows the process down by weeks.

2.2 Reference

The same situation exists for reference service as for collections. Online searches are performed at the Court Library, although some law firms and government divisions have their own accounts with the database vendors. Currently, there is no charge-back system to the law firms and the library is absorbing all costs. Proposed fee structures are being created now in order to put a charge-back system in place in the new fiscal year (April 1992).

2.3 Other

Several database accounts are held at the Court Library to help make the library as self-sufficient as possible, or at least to make the existence of information known to users where there is not an abundance of printed periodical indexes and abstracting services.

There are several databases used at the Court Library that are not available in any other library in the NWT. Our policies state that online searching is to be performed for the primary clientele only (basically, the judges and lawyers). However, in the spirit of supporting the quest for knowledge, the library has been flexible when requests for searches from non-primary users have occurred. When there is no other recourse for a library user, it is very difficult to refuse to provide the information required. This is a personal philosophy existing in the Court Library; the extent to which individual library policies in the other libraries in the NWT are stretched is unknown.

Accessible databases include: DOBIS, QL, CAN/LAW, LEXIS, WESTLAW, INFO GLOBE, INFOMART, DIALOG, University of Calgary, University of Alberta, BOREAL and ASTIS through U of A MTS, and Northern Justice Society (Simon Fraser University).

3 Official Connections

3.1 Agreements between libraries

There are really no other law libraries with which to have agreements. Informal "agreements" exist amongst the NWT government libraries where we check to see who will collect what when there is a cross-over in subject areas.

The Court Library orders the material for the Judges' library, Legal/Legislation Divisions library, and other divisions within the Department of Justice, GNWT. Cataloguing records are kept of their materials; these can be used by the Court library staff to determine whether a needed item is the only copy to be found, or to locate a second copy.

3.2 Interlibrary loan activity

The Court library has a small remote clientele who will contact the library in Yellowknife when material is unavailable in their satellite court library. The satellite libraries have very basic, core collections. Again, the Court library is really the only law library to contact in the NWT.

Most of our interlibrary loan activity involves sending requests to southern libraries. While the cooperation from most southern law libraries is exceptional, the charges for photocopying and loans still exist. That is expected, though. Most ILL is done through electronic messaging to the University of Alberta Law Library. (They have recently changed their policy to one which requires a written request instead of a telephone request; formerly we used the latter method to contact them.) The telephone is used for almost all other interlibrary loans where the information is needed within a certain time frame. If time permits, electronic messaging is used; institutions other than those used most frequently are chosen so we do not overburden one source. The University of Alberta Law Library has a very quick response time to our requests. The main library at the University of Alberta, where we must now go to receive interlibrary loans from the Boreal Institute (now called the Circumpolar Institute), is painfully slow . We used to be able to receive loans directly from the Boreal. Their collection is not strictly law, but we do require northern/native information also, an area in which the Boreal collection is very strong.

Occasionally, and usually to our surprise, we receive requests for information from southern institutions. These usually involve our statutes since there are some changes to the format in which some of the information is being published.

4 Local Associations

4.1 NWT Library Association

The only library-related organization in the NWT has a very small membership and limited activities. Professional development workshops are held when possible. For example, the Canadian Library Association will be conducting their second travelling workshop in Yellowknife. Continuing education is within NWTLA's mandate. A shortage of members and people willing to get involved makes it difficult to get much accomplished.

4.2 Other Associations

There are some southern based associations that send information about their activities, such as the various Inmagic User Groups, or the Toronto Association of Law Librarians. It is interesting to see what activities are occurring across the country. It also makes one realize just how much is missed in an isolated environment.

4.3 Canadian Association of Law Libraries

CALL is the best organization for keeping in touch with what is happening in the law library field. The contacts made by attending the meetings, particularly for an isolated location such as the NWT, are invaluable. It facilitates the resource sharing that is necessary in the library field. The Courthouse and Law Society Libraries have a network established that deals with management issues. It is excellent and we could not survive without the contacts with these members.

5 Funders

5.1 Government of the NWT

The main funder and for the most part the only funder of the Court Library System is the government of the NWT. There have been very small contributions on behalf of the Law Society of the NWT.

5.2 Law Society of the NWT

The bar in the NWT is very small so therefore they do not have much money to contribute to funding such an expensive undertaking. At present the private bar pays only for photocopies made at the Court Library. All other services are free and absorbed by the Government of the NWT. The Court Library plans to change this procedure by introducing charge-backs for computer searches, FAXing services to communities, interlibrary loans, and whatever other charges are passed to our library by a lending institution or photocopy/FAX service. We will also institute administration charges in some cases.

Very recently the Law Society has been asked to consider providing lawyers' time to assist in the indexing of the NWT unreported decisions. Since the Law Society cannot afford to provide the Court Library with any kind of monetary contribution, they have been asked to consider an ongoing contribution to a particular library project that has direct benefits to them.

5.3 Law Foundation of the NWT

In the fiscal year April 1990 - March 1991, the Court Library applied to the Law Foundation for the first time. A grant of $25,000 was received. Another application was made in May 1991 for this fiscal year (1991-92) in the amount of $80,000. Library-use statistics and the total cost of library operations were used to calculate a contribution of $80,000. Comparisons to other jurisdictions and their different funding sources were also provided in percentages of the library's funding. Another grant of $25,000 was received.

5.4 Department of Justice Canada

Sometime in the history of the Court Library, it was arranged that the Department of Justice would pay for certain federal government publications. I believe they provide us with a few subscriptions to Canada Gazette.

6 The User Group

6.1 Primary Clientele

These are: judges, lawyers, GNWT Department of Justice personnel, legal paraprofessionals directly involved in the administration of justice in the NWT, articling students, law school students, justices of the peace.

There are 9 resident judges and 110 lawyers in the NWT, about 70 Justice personnel, and an unidentified number of the others listed above. There are probably about 250 justices of the peace. Visiting judges from the south are not included in that count. At times, they need extra help trying to find information specific to our jurisdiction. NWT regional judges may require extra assistance also.

6.2 Secondary Clientele

These include: Government of the NWT personnel, federal government personnel, native organizations, municipal government personnel, members of the Legislative Assembly and their staffs, visiting university professors and legal researchers. Again, there are an unidentifiable number of each.

6.3 Peripheral Clientele

These include members of the public, high school students, teachers, and students from the Arctic College, in unidentifiable numbers.

The Court Library is available for use by persons other than the judiciary and the legal profession only during regular hours when a member of the staff is on duty. Users other than the primary clientele require permission from the Court Librarian for the use of the Court Library, its facilities or services.

The clientele is divided into groups to provide some delineation of the services and the levels of service offered by the Court Library.

7 Philosophy

The Court Library System attempts to provide current and accurate legal information to its user groups. Since there are no other major law libraries in the NWT, the depth of the collection must take into account the distance and isolation. This by no means translates into a fully comprehensive collection and therefore access to information must be at the root of the library's philosophy.

The library does attempt to collect and/or maintain a high level of bibliographic control over northern/native justice materials, due to the importance of this subject area to the activities and the population of our jurisdiction.

Prepared by Susan Baer
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

NOVA SCOTIA

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

1.1.1 Sir James Dunn Law Library (Dal)
Dalhousie Law School
Dalhousie University
Halifax

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 The Nova Scotia Barristers' Society Library has a main library attached to the Courthouse in Halifax and 13 county bar libraries around the province. The main library is staffed by a librarian and two assistants and the 13 county libraries by part-time staff for approximately 5 hours a week. The Barristers' Society Director of Library Services is responsible for all the county libraries.

1.3 Government

1.3.1 Attorney-General's Library

Meets the needs of the Department of the Attorney General. Main library is in Halifax, with approximately 45 separate collections around the province to serve the needs of Crown attorneys and Provincial and County Court judges. Librarian also administers the main Supreme Court Judges Library in Halifax.

1.3.2 Nova Scotia Legal Aid

Has a main library to serve the needs of lawyers in Halifax and each smaller office around the province has its own collection. Ordering is done from Halifax, but each office is autonomous.

1.3.3 The Legislative Library

Has no case law collection. Its law collection is limited to statutes, regulations and current legislation. Located in Halifax.

1.3.4 Departmental Libraries

Many departments such as Health and Welfare, Education, Labour, Community Services etc. have libraries with some law component that relates directly to their work. Most are located in Halifax.

1.4 Private

Most firms throughout the province have small collections called "libraries". Those with full-time staff (i.e. librarians or library assistants) are located in Halifax or Truro. Some firms that do not have full time staff have a librarian who comes in part time (i.e. one day a week). Two of the larger firms in Halifax have library technician staff along with a librarian.

1.5 Other

The Public Legal Education Society of Nova Scotia has a small library of general legal materials for research use within PLE and for the general public.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The largest collection in the province is at Dalhousie University. The Barristers' libraries are general and practice oriented, while the private firm libraries are designed to suit the firms' particular practice needs.

Private firm librarians usually go first to the Barristers' library and then to other private firms to borrow materials (the other firms are closer than the University). Dalhousie is used as a main source for foreign and academic materials.

2.2 Reference Services

Law firms without their own online search facilities go through the Barristers' Library or the QL Systems office in Halifax, and are billed on a cost recovery basis. The Barristers' Library in Halifax will also fill all requests for cases and other materials from out-of-town lawyers over the phone or by FAX. The Law Library at Dalhousie refers all online search requests from lawyers, other than quick ready-reference questions, to the Barristers' library.

2.3 Other Projects

Private firm libraries within the province provide most materials free of charge to other law firm libraries on an informal basis. Firm libraries around Halifax have circulated copies of their serials collections to other firms. Dalhousie charges users an interlibrary loan fee. Dalhousie Law Library catalogue, as part of the Novanet system, is available for dial-up use. The entire law school collection is available online.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Dalhousie Law Library's collection policy is more or less autonomous. While it is not possible to collect everything Canadian, they do place special emphasis on maritime and international law.

3.2 Several academic law libraries across the country are doing a 6 month trial interlibrary loan service whereby everything is provided free of charge. The trial ends in January (1992) and will be evaluated then. All academic libraries in the Maritime Provinces have a flat $4.00 charge for all interlibrary loan borrowing.

4 Local Associations

There is an active professional association in Halifax (Halifax Area Law Libraries) which meets monthly and provides networking opportunities, exchange of ideas, a chance to lobby publishers and programs of an educational nature (eg. communicating and negotiating). Two librarians from Truro also come to the meetings.

5 Funders

The Barristers' Society Library is funded by the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, the Law Foundation of Nova Scotia, and the sale of Law Stamps. (Law Stamps, which are sold by the library, are required for filing court documents.) The County Bar libraries are funded by membership fees to the county bar societies, the Law Foundation, the Department of the Attorney General and the sale of Law Stamps. Dalhousie Law Library is funded completely by the university as part of the law school's annual budget.

6 The User Group

6.1 There are approximately 1600 practising members of the Bar in the province. There are 23 Supreme Court judges (8 Court of Appeal and 15 Trial Division); 11 County Court judges; 25 Provincial Court judges; and 25 Family Court judges.

6.2 There are approximately 450 law students at Dalhousie.

6.3 There are approximately 40 legal academics in the province. As well there are academics from other disciplines who make use of the law library at Dalhousie. (i.e. those from political science, business, sociology, health sciences, history, criminology, ocean studies, marine affairs, and resource and environmental studies).

7 Philosophy

The law libraries of Nova Scotia have tried to create an atmosphere where the borrowing of library materials is as informal as possible and access is the paramount issue.

Prepared by Siobhan Lane
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

ONTARIO

ACADEMIC LAW LIBRARIES

1 The libraries

1.1 Bora Laskin Law Library (U. of T.)
University of Toronto
Toronto, Ontario

1.2 York University Law Library (York)
North York, Ontario

1.3 University of Western Ontario (UWO)
Faculty of Law Library
London, Ontario

1.4 Queen's University Law Library (Queen's)
Kingston, Ontario

1.5 Paul Martin Law Library (Windsor)
University of Windsor
Windsor, Ontario

1.6 University of Ottawa Law Library (Ottawa)
Ottawa, Ontario

U. of T., UWO, Queen's and Windsor are similar in terms of number of students and size of collection. York and Ottawa stand out by virtue of their large enrolment, with the former having over 900 students and the latter about 495.

Ottawa also differs from the others in that both civil and common-law courses are taught. The library's collection includes materials on both legal systems.

U. of T., Queen's, York and Ottawa offer graduate programs, with York and U. of T. also offering a doctoral program. Ottawa's program is a joint civil-law/common-law program.

Historically, York has been a significant national resource, virtually filling the role of a national law library. For example, it has aimed to collect comprehensively in Canadian law and was instrumental in developing the "KF Modified" classification scheme for Canadian law.

2 Library Interdependence

Historically there has not been a lot of official cooperation among Ontario law school libraries. This is due in part to the fact that some law school libraries, such as UWO and Ottawa, are very much driven by their main libraries, and in part to the manner in which the law school libraries are funded in Ontario. (See 5 Funders.)

In contrast, for example, to Alberta and Saskatchewan, there has also been little official cooperation between law school libraries and other types of law libraries. Except as noted in 3.2 below, there are no formal systems in place between the law schools and the court systems. The Great Library operates independently and county libraries are required to look to the Great Library as the primary resource beyond their own services and collections. At Queen's and UWO, for example, there is very little contact between the courthouse and the law school libraries.

3 Official Connections

The following is a list of the official arrangements which exist among Ontario law school libraries:

3.1 Cooperative Acquisitions

In the early 1970's there was an initiative among Ontario law school libraries to divide up the acquisition of primary source materials such as U.S. state materials and other materials from lesser-used jurisdictions. Under the plan, libraries agree to acquire the materials of specific jurisdictions. There has been a recent review of the program and it remains in place. It is funded by Law Foundation allocations, with the current minimum commitment for each library set at $3,000.

At individual universities, access to the university's online catalogue may contribute indirectly to cooperative acquisitions between the law library and the main library because it helps eliminate duplicate acquisitions, especially for interdisciplinary materials.

3.2 Interlibrary Lending

Interlibrary loan activity among Ontario law school libraries is heavy, although procedures are largely informal, with each library working out agreements with individual libraries. Some Ontario law school libraries charge for interlibrary loans, while others do not. For example, York, U. of T. and the Great Library have had an agreement in place for many years whereby they do not charge each other for interlibrary loans. Recently libraries across the country agreed to provide free photocopy services to one another for items sent by surface mail. In Ontario, all law school libraries except UWO have agreed to participate in this arrangement.

3.3 INTERNET

Those law libraries which have access to INTERNET (the high speed communications network which links university mainframes to one another), can now search each other's online catalogues. Access to INTERNET is used primarily for reference and bibliographic verification, but not for sending and receiving ILL requests.

3.4 Cooperation with American Universities

Some law schools have arrangements with their U.S. counterparts. For example, Windsor has reciprocal arrangements with law schools in the Detroit area whereby certain courses (eg. Canada-U.S. relations) are offered to students on both sides of the border and the libraries serve each other's students. York, on the other hand, has had a long association with the law library of the State University at Buffalo. Staff exchange visits and make free photocopy of materials and reference help available to each other.

4 Local Associations

Law library associations in Ontario are described in Ontario Provincial Profiles covering Courthouse and Law Society Libraries, and Government Libraries.

5 Funders

In Ontario the Law Foundation is the largest source of funds for law school libraries (apart from the regular funding law libraries receive, via the University, from the provincial government). The Law Foundation allocates block grants to the Deans of each of the law schools. Each school receives the same amount of money, except York, which gets a larger amount because of its larger enrolment. The percentage of this grant, which in turn is allocated to the law library, depends on arrangements made between the Dean and the law librarian.

Unlike the situation in Alberta and Manitoba, where law libraries can make direct submissions to funders, the procedure described above for Ontario normally precludes law school libraries from making joint and/or direct submissions for funding.

Most of the Law Foundation funds allocated to the library go to acquisitions. In 1988, the Ontario Law Deans were successful in securing one-time-only monies for the purpose of establishing and equipping computer laboratories.

York has received several SSHRC grants which have enabled it to carry out projects it might not otherwise have been able to do.

Additional sources of funds are alumni contributions and recoveries from photocopying and interlibrary loan services.

6 The User Group

Traditionally, law school libraries have taken it as their primary mandate to serve the teaching, learning and research needs of students and professors in the Faculty of Law. There has been a significant increase, however, in the teaching of law and law-related courses in disciplines outside of the law in recent years. Consequently, in addition to serving law students and faculty, law school libraries serve faculty and students from other departments. At Queen's, for example, it is estimated that one in four students served at the reference or circulation desk is a non-law student.

Apart from the university constituency, the size of the user group depends very much on where the library is located. Law school libraries in major cities, such as U. of T. and York, serve the practising bar. U. of T. in particular is used very heavily by practitioners because of its location in downtown Toronto. Law school libraries in smaller cities, such as Queen's, UWO and Windsor, do not serve the practising bar to any great extent. This difference in constituencies is due to a number of factors: the fact that the type of law practised in larger cities differs from that practised in small centres, where there is far less need for extensive research facilities, and by the presence or absence of a Court of Appeal, which also affects the type of research facilities required.

7 Underlying Philosophy

Law school libraries in Ontario have seen service to law faculty and students as their primary focus, extending service to students and professors in other disciplines as curricular or research interests have mandated, increased recourse to legal materials. The amount of service provided to the profession differs from institution to institution and is dictated by location and the need for research facilities that cannot be found elsewhere.

Prepared by Denis Marshall and Ann Rae
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PROVINCIAL PROFILES

ONTARIO

COURT AND LAW SOCIETY LIBRARIES

1 The Libraries

1.1 Law Society of Upper Canada

Central library of the Law Society, located in Osgoode Hall. Provides research services for lawyers in Ontario. Governed by the Benchers of the Law Society.

1.2 County Law Association Libraries

Each county law association has a library, generally in the local court house in the county town. Libraries vary in size, collection, staff complement, etc., depending largely on the size of the local association (25 members to 5000 members). Each local association is somewhat autonomous but the Law Society Act provides that Convocation may make rules "providing for and governing libraries".

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The Great Library has the largest collection and it is research-oriented. Apart from one or two county libraries it is the only library within the system with extensive American and Commonwealth collections. The county libraries are practice-oriented and all have the most basic Canadian materials. Larger county libraries have quite complete Canadian materials and good British collections. Some have small U.S. collections. There is little borrowing of materials between libraries as theoretically materials circulate to court only. FAXing has increased collection sharing.

2.2 Reference Services

Reference services vary from library to library depending largely on staff qualifications. There is a great deal of informal reference sharing (by telephone) among staff of various county libraries.

The Great Library offers more extensive reference services to its members and to the county libraries.

Online reference services are offered by SEARCHLAW at the Great Library and by the larger county libraries.

2.3 Other

The Great Library provides cataloguing for most county libraries (UTLAS). Book or card catalogues are produced. It also provides lists of recommended purchases to county libraries.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Interlibrary Lending

The Great Library's book collection does not circulate. However, the Great Library provides extensive ILL services by photocopy and FAX to lawyers throughout the province. There is a charge for ILL services.

Interlibrary loan among county libraries is done on an informal basis. There is no system providing for ILL. There is some sharing via photocopy and FAX, again on an informal basis.

3.2 Other

I am unaware of any formal agreements or joint projects between libraries other than the above-mentioned cataloguing services.

4 Local Associations

There are three law library associations of note in Ontario: the Toronto Association of Law Librarians (TALL), the Ontario Courthouse Librarians Association (OCLA) and the Ottawa-Hull Law Libraries Association (OHLLA).

4.1 TALL

TALL recently celebrated its tenth anniversary and is a vibrant group with educational and social activities for its members (approx. 250). It provides a placement service, workshops and publications such as its salary survey, newsletter, directory and union lists. TALL members meet 6 to 8 times per year.

4.2 OCLA

OCLA is a younger group formed around 1985 with the idea of providing some collegiality among the staff of the county law libraries. It has a newsletter prepared in turn by its members and generally meets formally once a year for an educational program. OCLA has produced submissions for the Law Foundation concerning funding and staffing needs of the county libraries.

4.3 OHLLA

OHLLA is described in the Ontario Provincial Profile on Government Law Libraries.

5 Funders

The libraries are supported by a number of funding sources which include membership fees, Law Society library levies and grants from the Law Foundation, the objects of which include establishing and maintaining a fund for Legal Aid, education, research and "the establishment of law libraries". Law Foundation funding includes annual grants and grants for special projects such as purchase of equipment.

6 The User Group

The county libraries are utilized primarily by their members (local lawyers), articling students and local judges. Members of the public are not served. Generally the collections are not of interest to academics.

The Great Library serves lawyers, articling students and judges throughout the province. Bar admission students do not make extensive use of the Great Library's reference service or collection. Whenever possible, members of the public are referred to other public sources, such as the public library or university libraries.

7 Philosophy

The operating philosophy of county libraries is to provide basic law library resources to members of the local county law association. The philosophy of the Great Library is to make available in depth law library resources to all members of the Law Society across the province.

Prepared by Anne Matthewman
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

ONTARIO

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT LIBRARIES

1 The Libraries

1.1 Federal Government Libraries

1.1.1 Supreme Court of Canada Library (Ottawa)

Collection consists of over 350,000 volumes and is considered one of the best collections of primary legal sources for Canada and the provinces. In addition the Supreme Court Library has extensive holdings for Great Britain, the Commonwealth, the United States and civil-law jurisdictions such as France and Belgium. The library provides guaranteed access to the legal authorities required by the Court and serves as a research resource for the legal community and for the government.

1.1.2 Department of Justice Library (Ottawa)

The library of the Department of justice has a collection of approximately 90,000, consisting of all Canadian and provincial legislation and reporters, and legal texts except for law school casebooks and very basic materials. US and Commonwealth material is collected selectively. The library serves between 600 and 800 lawyers nationally and has regional libraries across the country. Regional libraries operate autonomously. The Toronto Regional Office, for example, is staffed by two professional librarians (job sharing) and a library technician.

1.1.3 Library of Parliament (Ottawa)

Although not strictly part of the federal government library system, the Library of Parliament has traditionally served as a last resort for Ottawa area libraries, particularly in the areas of public policy, legislative history, comparative and administrative law. The library serves members of parliament and their staff, the Journals Branch, Privy Council Office, the Prime Ministers Office, and offers direct service to judges of the Supreme and Federal Courts.

1.1.4 Ministry of the Solicitor General

Not strictly a legal library, the Solicitor General's library has major holdings in the areas of criminology, correctional services, native law, and through a network of libraries managed by Correctional Services Canada, operates prison libraries in Federal Institutions. The Ontario Regional Library Management Group represents 7 Federal Institutions in Ontario, whose collections range from 16,000 to 40,000 volumes (located at Kingston, Collins Bay, etc.). Basic legal information, consisting of statutes and criminal cases is available to all inmates.

1.1.5 Other Federal Government Libraries

Both the Federal Court of Canada and the Tax Court of Canada have basic legal collections (8,000 - 10,000 volumes), and serve the judges of their Courts. Most Administrative Boards and Tribunals have legal libraries, as do most major Departments. There are specialized legal collections in the Legal Branch Library of Immigration and Refugee Board, Canada Labour Relations Board, Canadian Human Rights Commission, Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Revenue Canada Taxation and Public Service Staff Relations Board. The Law Reform Commission Library collects papers of other law reform commissions. Of particular interest is the international trade and law collection at External Affairs Library (Treaties, UN documents) and the preservation collection of Canadian material held by the National Library of Canada (See below under Library Interdependence.)

1.2 Provincial Government Libraries

1.2.1 Ontario Legislative Library (Toronto)

Serves the needs of the members of provincial parliament and their staff, including the legal branches of other government ministries. Staff of 92, including one lawyer/librarian. Staff compile and edit the monthly and annual catalogues of Ontario government publications. Collection covers Canada and Ontario, British, Australian and New Zealand statutes, US Federal Code and 5 state codes, and Canadian, British and federal US law reports.

1.2.2 Ministry of the Attorney General (Ontario), (Toronto)

Serves the needs of Headquarters' lawyers and staff, and offers limited service to Ministry lawyers seconded to other ministries. New facilities in Toronto, with a collection of 20,000 to 40,000 volumes. Supports research in criminal law, civil-law, constitutional law, social science policy, environment, health and labour law. Special collection of freedom of information decisions. Crown Attorney's Offices across Ontario have small collections, no full time staff. The Judges' Library in Toronto (Supreme Court of Ontario) is funded by the Ministry, and serves the judges only. Most justices outside of Toronto maintain personal collections.

1.2.3 Other Provincial Libraries

Most legal branches in Ontario Ministries have small collections, usually maintained by lawyers. Ontario Insurance Commission has a full time librarian; Community and Social Services, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Education, Ministry of the Environment and Official Guardians have part time clerical staff. Many of the boards and tribunals have small legal collections, for example, the Workers Compensation Appeals Board, Ontario Securities Commission, Ontario Energy Board, Ontario Labour Relations Board. The Ontario Police College and the Ontario Law Reform Commission have specialized legal collections.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

2.1.1 Federal

While there are no formal cooperative collection agreements, libraries in the National Capital Region rely on the Supreme Court of Canada Library for law reports from the United States, the Commonwealth and France. The collection of the National Library is used for government publications, in particular current bills and gazettes of the provinces, and for US Congressional material. The Department of Justice Library, Library of Parliament and most other federal departmental legal libraries do not acquire US state reporters, relying on the Supreme Court's collection.

The National Library does not file looseleaf amendments for any legal textbooks other than those housed in its reference collection. Its collection can therefore be relied upon for materials normally discarded in a working law library.

Each Court and administrative tribunal has a mandate to make decisions from its own court, board or tribunal accessible.

With the abundance of federal government libraries in Ottawa, few libraries have major collections in areas which traditionally support legal information, such as social sciences, criminology, sociology, history. The collections of such libraries as those of the National Library, Environment Canada, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, etc. support in-depth research in those areas.

2.1.2 Provincial Government Libraries

There are no official cooperative acquisitions programs in Ontario Provincial Libraries. The Ontario Legislative Library has donated material to the Library of the Attorney General (British nominatives). Lawyers of the Ministry of the Attorney General are encouraged to make direct use of collections at Osgoode Hall, University of Toronto and the Ontario Legislative Library in lieu of interlibrary loan, which is often costly.

2.1.3 Other Collection Agreements

The network of prison libraries, coordinated by the Ontario Regional Library Management Group of Correctional Services Canada undertakes cooperative collection development. Funding is obtained for special needs clientele, for example to acquire a native language collection for the Collins Bay Institute. Decisions are made in committee.

2.2 Reference Services

Federal government librarians rely on an informal network for reference services. The National Library is considered a library of last resort due largely to the poor turnaround time for responses. The Supreme Court of Canada offers limited reference service, as the lawyer/librarians provide direct service only to the judges of the Supreme Court and their law clerks, due to potential conflict. Department of Justice offers service to ministry lawyers in other departments, including online services, only after departmental resources have been exhausted. In person service is not offered to members of the public or to staff of other departments, except through the intermediary of departmental libraries.

Many federal government libraries benefit from the free online access to QL Systems' non-commercial databases which is provided to government agencies that supply QL Systems with information. For example, the Supreme Court of Canada, Federal Court of Canada and Department of Justice all have free access to QL's non-commercial databases.

The Ontario Legislative Library offers direct reference service to the lawyers of other ministries. The Library of the Ministry of the Attorney General in Toronto offers limited reference service to Ministry lawyers, and will do online searches for legal branches in other ministries, charging back the online connect-time costs.

2.3 Other Projects

The Ontario Government Libraries Council is currently completing a Union List of Serials In Government Libraries. Newspapers and looseleaf textbooks are specifically excluded. There is some question as to whether law reports are included.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Agreements between Libraries

The National Library has a mandate to serve as a library of last resort in the areas of Canadian Studies, the Social Sciences and the Humanities. The National Librarian is responsible for coordinating the services of the Canadian Book Exchange Centre and convening the Council of Federal Libraries.

3.2 Interlibrary Lending

There is a formal interlibrary loan network coordinated by the National Library, with three levels of service offered by telephone, and electronic mail. Most law libraries in Ottawa use an informal network for interlibrary loan, relying on the Supreme Court Library, the County of Carleton Law Association and the Department of Justice Library for most required items. There is a Library Delivery Service (LDS) coordinated by the Council of Federal Libraries in cooperation with major university and public libraries in the National Capital Region. There is no charge for interlibrary loans from most government libraries. Some libraries charge for photocopies. Most libraries FAX short documents without charge. The National Library has renewed its free facsimile delivery service for a second year.

4 Local Associations

4.1 Ottawa Hull Law Libraries Association

OHLLA is an informal group consisting of persons in the Ottawa-Hull area (with a few associate members in Kingston), with an interest in law librarianship. Its objectives are to create a forum for cooperation and liaison among law and law-related librarians and to improve the efficiency of operation of law libraries. Established since 1981, there are over 50 members. The group meets once a month for educational programs on a variety of topics.

5 Funders

All federal and provincial government libraries depend on their own department or ministry for funding. Budgets are allocated on the basis of a submission made by the library manager, usually in late August. Departments are subject to political pressures in the allocation of funds both to and within each department. Within the federal government, libraries are often the first administrative units affected by government cutbacks.

6 The User Group

Primary clientele is the employees of each government department. For the Supreme Court Library, the Federal Court Library, the Tax Court Library and the Judges' Library in Toronto, primary clientele is the judges of the respective courts. The primary clientele of the Library of Parliament is the MPs and their staff, while the Ontario Legislative Library serves MPPs. There are approximately 800 lawyers in the Federal Department of Justice nationally, although many departments hire lawyers who are not employed by the Department of Justice. The departmental libraries serve user groups which range from less than 100 in a small tribunal such as the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, to over 15,000 employees served by the Revenue Canada - Taxation library.

Some libraries offer legal reference service to University students and even high school students who have been properly referred (RCMP Law Enforcement Reference Centre and Solicitor General Library in particular).

The libraries of Correctional Services Canada serve inmates in federal institutions across Canada.

7 Philosophy

Federal government law librarians cooperate fully with the private law firm libraries and university libraries in their regions. Federal and provincial government law libraries work independently and informal networks tend to be regional rather than by type of library.

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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

ONTARIO

PRIVATE LIBRARIES

1 The Libraries

There are numerous private law library collections throughout the province, wherever law firms and corporate legal departments are located.

Toronto has the largest concentration of private libraries. Among these, about 35 law firm libraries and a dozen corporate legal departments have technically-trained staff. Among these staffed libraries, about 75% of firm libraries and most corporate legal departments have a staff of 1 to 5; the remaining 25% of firm libraries have a staff of 6 - 10. Somewhat less than half of all staffed libraries serve a lawyer population of 40 or more, while over half of staffed private libraries in Toronto serve 100 lawyers or more.

Ottawa has about a dozen staffed firm libraries. the largest firm, with about a hundred lawyers, employs three full-time library staff members. The remaining firms have 40 or fewer lawyers. Among these, three have libraries that are staffed full-time and the remaining libraries are staffed part-time.

There are two firm libraries in London with technically-trained staff. Both have one full-time staff member.

Four firms in Thunder Bay, ranging in size from 5 to 15 lawyers, have a library staff of one. One of these works full-time, the others part-time.

Some of the larger firms in Ottawa, Toronto and London have branch offices located in another part of the province. The branch library may be staffed independently or may fall under the responsibility of the librarian in charge of the main library.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

In general, private libraries collect practice specific materials geared to the needs of in-house users. Private libraries therefore rely heavily on other law libraries to augment their in-house collections.

It is also common for private law libraries to need access to the collections of a wide variety of non-law libraries, such as banking, insurance, accounting, tax, etc. In general, private libraries do not undertake formal cooperative acquisition programs; however, on an informal basis, purchase decisions may be based on whether a title is readily available through interlibrary loan.

2.2 Reference Services

Most private law libraries with staff aim to be as self-sufficient as possible in providing reference service, including online searching. Online searching is generally heavily used in staffed libraries, with costs usually billed to the client. The fact that private law library collections are necessarily limited means that private law library staff also rely on the reference services provided by larger institutions. Law firms without library staff are also heavy users of whatever reference services are available in the area.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Interlibrary Lending

Most private libraries rely heavily on area law libraries to meet their interlibrary loan needs. These would include other private libraries, the courthouse library and/or university libraries.

In Toronto, interlibrary lending among private libraries is formalized to the extent that the majority of staffed private libraries participate in TALL's *Union List of Law Reports* and *Union List of Periodicals* projects. These union lists are intended to facilitate free interlibrary lending among participating libraries. For interlibrary loan requirements which cannot be met this way, private law libraries turn to the Great Library, the University of Toronto Law Library, or York University Law Library, for which an ILL charge is incurred. Another TALL project, the *Directory* of law libraries in Toronto, also greatly facilitates interlibrary lending for private law libraries in Toronto.

In Ottawa, private libraries borrow primarily from each other, from the Supreme Court of Canada Library, and from other federal libraries.

London law firms take a proprietary view of their collections and so there is very little interlibrary lending among firms in that city. Instead, firms there rely on the university and courthouse libraries, and on Toronto libraries, for interlibrary loans.

In Thunder Bay there is no interlibrary lending among firm libraries. They rely instead on the county law library for items not found in their own collections.

4 Local Associations

The Toronto Association of Law Librarians (TALL) and the Ottawa-Hull Law Librarians' Association (OHLLA) are both very active professional associations. A large majority of TALL members are private librarians, while firm librarians comprise a minority of OHLLA members.

In Thunder Bay, the four law firm librarians meet on an informal basis with the county courthouse librarian to discuss matters of mutual interest.

5 Funders

Funding for private law libraries normally comes entirely from the parent institution.

6 The User Group

Private law firm libraries serve a relatively homogeneous user group composed of lawyers, articling students, paralegals and secretaries. Corporate legal departments serve a similar population but may also serve non-lawyer members of the company.

7 Philosophy

The dominant philosophy among private law librarians is speedy access to and delivery of information to the user, regardless of cost. This philosophy manifests itself in a strong service orientation and an equally strong sense of cooperation within the law library community.

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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

Not applicable. The Robertson Library at the University of Prince Edward Island (UPEI) does not have a law collection.

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 Law Society Libraries

Attached to the courthouses in Charlottetown and Summerside.

1.2.2 Judges' Libraries

Located in Charlottetown, one for Provincial Court judges, one for Supreme Court justices.

1.3 Government and Legislative Libraries

1.3.1 Department of Justice (PEI) library provides administrative and civil-law needs of Department.

1.3.2 Legislative Library, in Charlottetown, is part of the Government Services (Planning) Library in the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs. It has no case law collection and is limited to statutes, regulations, government reports and statistics.

No other government departments have law materials.

1.4 Private Libraries

There are few private firm libraries, 12 in Charlottetown and 4 in Summerside. If they are staffed, it is usually by firm-support personnel although several firms have a part-time (several hours a week) librarian.

1.5 Other

Community Legal Information Association (CLIA), located in Charlottetown, offers province-wide access to public legal information materials.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The main Law Society collection is in Charlottetown courthouse, with a smaller, basic collection in the Summerside courthouse. Summerside lawyers use their collection first then refer to the Charlottetown collection. The libraries are practice-oriented, and are staffed by one half-time librarian.

2.2 Reference Services

All research in Law Society libraries is done manually; there are no online facilities. Photocopying charges for materials copied at the Charlottetown library are billed to the users. Copying and shipping charges for materials sent to the Summerside users are covered by the Department of Justice.

Nova Scotia Barristers' Library and Dalhousie Law Library in Halifax are used to supplement the Law Society libraries. Costs are billed to the users.

Some private firms do have online facilities, as does the Supreme Court judges' library.

2.3 Other

Supreme Court (PEI) judgments plus Appeal, Family, and General decisions are available online and on paper, prepared by staff in Judges' Chambers. All judgements are distributed to members of the Bar and legal publishers.

3 Official Connections

Not applicable.

4 Local Associations

Not applicable.

5 Funders

The budget for the Law Society libraries is approximately $75,000. $50,000 comes from an annual grant from the Law Foundation of PEI. About $25,000 comes from monies generated by filing and photocopy fees, and interest on term deposits. The Law Foundation also makes one-time occasional grants for special purposes.

6 User Group

There are approximately 166 lawyers in PEI, most practising in Charlottetown. There are 13 articling students, 3 Court of Appeal justices, 5 Trial justices, 3 Provincial Court judges.

There are no legal academics in the province; however, professionals from other areas will use the Charlottetown Law Society library for research, in tandem with the holdings at the Public Archives. Local lawyers who teach undergraduate law-related courses at UPEI use the Law Society library.

7 Philosophy

The Law Society libraries in PEI provide legal materials chiefly to members of the PEI Bar. Access by others is on application. Such alternative sources of public legal education/assistance as CLIA and Legal Aid are suggested to those outside users.

Prepared by Pam Borden
Law Society of P.E.I. Library
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INFOLEX

PROFILS PROVINCIAUX

QUÉBEC

1 Les bibliothèques

1.1 Bibliothèques universitaires

1.1.1 Bibliothèque de
l'Université Laval
Sainte-Foy (Droit civil)

1.1.2 Bibliothèque de droit de
l'Université de Montréal
Montréal (Droit civil)

1.1.3 Bibliothèque de droit de
l'Université du Québec à Montréal
Montréal (Droit civil)

1.1.4 Bibliothèque de droit de
l'Université de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke (Droit civil)

1.1.5 Bibliothèque de droit de
l'Université McGill
Montréal (Droit civil et Common Law)

Chacune de ces bibliothèques de droit, à l'exception de celle de l'Université Laval, est distincte physiquement des autres bibliothèques qui sont dans le campus. La collection juridique de l'Université Laval est partie intégrante de la bibliothèque principale de l'Université.

1.2 Bibliothèques du Barreau et des tribunaux

1.2.1 Les réseaux de bibliothèques du Barreau

Le Barreau du Québec possède un réseau de bibliothèques qui comporte deux sections : Québec et Montréal. Chacune de ces sections comporte une bibliothèque principale et une série de bibliothèques situées dans les divers palais de justice régionaux.

1.2.2 Bibliothèques des juges

Les juges des divers tribunaux ont généralement accès à une collection limitée de documents, financé par le ministère de la Justice.

1.2.3 Bibliothèque de la Chambre des notaires

Les notaires du Québec jouent un rôle important au sein de la collectivité juridique. Leur siège social est situé à Montréal et il joue le même rôle qu'un barreau provincial ou une société juridique. La bibliothèque est un des services qu'il offre à ses membres.

1.3 Bibliothèques gouvernementales et législatives

1.3.1 Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale

La bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale du Québec (située à Québec) possède une collection très intéressante de documents juridiques. Même si elle sert principalement aux membres de la législature, elle offre aussi certains services aux autres bibliothèques gouvernementales, comme des prêts interbibliothèques, ou des services de photocopie ou de recherche.

1.3.2 Bibliothèque du ministère de la Justice

La bibliothèque du ministère de la Justice du Québec répond, avec l'aide des bibliothèques ministérielles et de celle de l'Assemblée nationale, aux besoins des juristes de la fonction public du Québec.

1.3.3 Bibliothèques d'autres ministères et organismes gouvernementaux

Les autres ministères et organismes gouvernementaux ont des collections juridiques relatives à leurs sphères d'activités.

1.3.4 Autre bibliothèque: Justice Canada

Justice Canada a une bibliothèque à Montréal.

1.4 Bibliothèques privées

Même si pratiquement tous les bureaux de pratiques privés ou les grandes compagnies ont une bibliothèque de droit d'un type quelconque, peu d'entre eux on du personnel affecté specifiquement à la bibliothèque. Comme Montréal est la région métropolitaine la plus importante, elle possède le plus grand nombre de bibliothèques de droit privées avec du personnel à plein temps. Ce phénomène se produit depuis 10 à 15 ans, mais il s'est surtout accru au cours des cinq dernières années. Il existe environ trente trois bibliothèques connues de ce genre, et sans doute d'autres qui sont inconnues.

Il existe peu de bibliothèques privées avec du personnel en dehors de Montréal. Il y en avait environ cinq à Québec il y a quelques années, mais apparemment ce nombre a diminué.

1.5 Autres

La SOQUIJ (Société québécoise d'information juridique) offre un service payant de recherches aux membres de la communauté juridique.

2 Interdépendance entre les bibliothèques

2.1 Collections

Par nature, les plus grandes bibliothèques des principaux centres urbains tendent à avoir les collections les plus fournies et les plus complètes. Même s'il existe quelques ententes officielles d'utilisation réciproque des collections (voir chapitre 3), les directeurs des diverses bibliothèques passent des ententes de collaboration sur une base individuelle. L'utilisation des collections dépend encore autant de leur situation géographique et de leurs précédents historiques que de leur contenu.

Dans la région de Québec, la bibliothèque du Barreau (située dans le palais de justice), celle de l'Université Laval et celle de l'Assemblée nationale sont les principales ressources en matière de documentation juridique. La plupart des avocats de pratique privés, ainsi que de nombreux avocats du gouvernement et des entreprises, comptent sur ces bibliothèques pour effectuer leurs recherches.

Montréal dispose de trois grandes bibliothèques universitaires, ainsi que de celle du Barreau. Chaque collection, tout en étant généralement complète, a des spécialités (notamment la bibliothèque du Barreau pour la documentation orienté vers la pratique, l'Université McGill pour la Common Law et le droit civil) et elles sont toutes ouvertes aux avocats. Toutefois, la bibliothèque du Barreau n'est pas ouverte au bibliothécaires. Comme la plupart des bibliothèques de droit privées avec du personnel sont situées au centre de la ville, ces bibliothécaires ont tendance à utiliser l'une ou l'autre des deux bibliothèques universitaires du centre de la ville, celle de McGill un peu plus que celle de l'Université du Québec à Montréal en raison de sa taille et de son accessibilité. L'Université de Montréal, qui est située dans une zone plus résidentielle, voit davantage d'avocats en soirée et en fin de semaine. On se sert beaucoup des prêts interbibliothèques et des services de photocopie et de télécopieur dans ces trois établissements universitaires.

Les avocats de la région de Sherbrooke utilisent principalement la bibliothèque de l'Université de Sherbrooke. Dans les autres régions, les avocats dépendent du bureau local du réseau de bibliothèques du Barreau (si elle existe), ou bien ils sollicitent les services de la bibliothèque universitaire la plus proche.

Par nature, les bibliothèques de droit privées sont uniquement au service des membres de leur bureau ou de leur entreprise. Toutefois, les bibliothécaires partagent le plus possible leurs ressources.

2.2 Services de référence

Le service de référence est fourni de la même manière que les collections sont utilisées. Les établissements universitaires considèrent que les professeurs et les étudiants sont leurs principaux usagers. Pourtant, malgré de maigres ressources, ils essaient de fournir des services de référence dans la mesure de leurs moyens aux membres de la collectivité juridique en général. Aucun n'offre de service informatique direct de recherche aux personnes extérieures à l'université, mais c'est essentiellement à cause des contraintes financières et de temps. Les bibliothèques du Barreau fournissent des services uniquement aux membres du Barreau et les bibliothèques privées uniquement à leur bureau ou leur entreprise. Mais ces dernières s'entraident officieusement.

2.3 Autres

Le Barreau du Québec offre depuis de nombreuses années un service informatique d'accès aux greffes des divers tribunaux. Quiconque souhaite contracter un abonnement peut y accéder aussi par l'entremise de la base de données de la SOQUIJ.

La base de données de la SOQUIJ permet aussi d'accéder aux résumés des causes les plus récentes du Québec, de la Cour suprême du Canada et de la Cour fédérale du Canada. Elle offre aussi accès au texte intégral des causes de la Cour d'appel du Québec, ainsi qu'à un éventail d'autres documents.

On peut aussi accéder par modem, bien que cela ne soit pas recommandé en raison des limites de capacité, à MUSE, le catalogue informatique en direct de l'Université McGill. La bibliothèque de droit a terminé la conversion de son catalogue pour permettre un accès informatique direct au printemps de 1991. On devrait pouvoir accéder directement au catalogue informatique de l'Université Laval au mois de septembre 1991.

3 Liens officiels

3.1 Le réseau des bibliothèques du Barreau

Chaque bibliothèque de palais de justice fait partie d'un réseau divisé en deux sections : Québec et Montréal. Les bibliothèques de chaque section peuvent échanger des services.

3.2 Réseau de bibliothèques gouvernementales

Les bibliothèques des ministères gouvernementaux et des autres organisme gouvernementaux peuvent participer à un réseau en vue de bénéficier d'échanges gratuits de prêts interbibliothèques, de services de photocopie et de recherche ou autres. La participation au réseau a conduit à la création d'un consortium qui emploie UTLAS pour ses besoins de catalogage. La bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale et celle du ministère de la Justice sont les deux seuls membres de ce réseau qui disposent de réelles collections juridiques. Les autres membres n'ont que des collections juridiques spécialisées et limitées.

3.3 Conférence de recteurs et des principaux des universités du Québec (CREPUQ). Groupe de travail des responsables des bibliothèques de droit et des sciences juridiques.

Ce groupe se compose de directeurs et/ou de représentants des cinq bibliothèques/collections de droit universitaires de la province. Son rôle principal consiste à coordonner l'élaboration, les services et la planification des collections.

En outre, certaines politiques, notamment celles ayant trait aux prêts interbibliothèques et aux méthodes en matière de droits d'auteur, sont établies par l'organisme principal (CREPUQ) et toutes les bibliothèques universitaires du Québec y sont assujetties.

Les étudiants diplômés et les professeurs de n'importe quel établissement membre de la CREPUQ peuvent obtenir une carte d'identité spéciale de la CREPUQ qui leur permet d'emprunter des documents de la collection de la bibliothèque de n'importe quel autre établissement membre. Une entente réciproque avec le système des universités de l'Ontario donne accès à des privilèges semblables dans cette province.

3.4 Prêts interbibliothèques

Puisque le réseau de bibliothèques du Barreau n'offre pas de prêts interbibliothèques en dehors de son propre réseau, la plupart des bibliothèques privées doivent se fier à leurs homologues et aux bibliothèques universitaires pour cela. Évidemment, ces dernières s'empruntent fréquemment des documents les unes aux autres, conformément aux politiques de la CREPUQ. Les documents qui ne sont pas disponibles dans les bibliothèques universitaires sont surtout des documents orientés vers la pratique et ils doivent être obtenus par les membres du Barreau eux-mêmes auprès de la bibliothèque de leur palais de justice local. On doit noter que le service de prêts interbibliothèques n'est pas gratuit.

4 Associations locales

L'Association des bibliothèques de droit de Montréal est passée de 15 membres individuels en 1986 à 70 cinq ans plus tard. Elle dessert essentiellement les besoins locaux comme le développement professionnel et du réseau.

Aucun groupe de ce genre n'existe hors de Montréal. Les bibliothécaires de toute la province peuvent adhérer à l'Association canadienne des bibliothèques de droit, qui répond à un besoin similaire au niveau national. Au niveau international, on peut adhérer à des associations d'autres pays (comme l'American Association of Law Libraries, la British and Irish Association of Law Librarians, l'Association internationale des bibliothèques de droit ou autres).

5 Bailleurs de fonds

Les gouvernements provinciaux financent les bibliothèques universitaires de droit par l'entremise de l'administration de chaque université. Des fonds supplémentaires sont recueillis par l'intermédiaire de dons provenant de professeurs, d'étudiants, d'anciens étudiants et d'amis. On encourage les donations au cours de campagnes de collectes de fonds en vue d'obtenir une certaine sécurité financière continue. Toutefois, cela varie d'une université à l'autre. Contrairement aux autres provinces, le Barreau du Québec ne donne aucun fonds. Quelques fonds discrétionnaires proviennent localement des frais et des amendes des prêts interbibliothèques et des photocopies. Ceux-ci diffèrent également en fonction des politiques de l'établissement.

Le Barreau du Québec contribue aux salaires du personnel et aux acquisitions pour son réseau de bibliothèques dans la province. Le ministère de la Justice fournit de l'espace destiné à ces bibliothèques dans les palais de justice locaux.

6 Le groupe d'usagers

Plus de 13 700 avocats sont actuellement inscrits au Barreau du Québec. Parmi eux, environ 650 travaillent pour le gouvernement. Il y a 26 juges à la Cour d'appel, 156 juges à la Cour supérieure et 260 juges dans les tribunaux du Québec.

Environ 3 450 étudiants de première et deuxième années sont inscrits dans les cinq facultés de droit du Québec. En outre, 865 étudiants étudient le droit conjointement à un autre programme à l'Université de Montréal. En plus, il y a environ 480 étudiants diplômés et environ 195 professeurs de droit à plein temps.

L'augmentation constante du nombre de programmes au niveau du deuxième cycle et du troisième cycle (comme le programme de maîtrise en droit de la santé à Sherbrooke) et de centres

spécialisés de recherches (comme le Centre de droit aérien et spatial et l'Institut et Centre de droit privé et comparé à McGill) impose une pression supplémentaire aux bibliothèques universitaires de droit car il y a de plus en plus de demandes de collections et de services plus approfondis de la part d'usagers sophistiqués.

L'étude interdisciplinaire du droit prévaut de plus en plus par la mise en place de cours comme celui sur la médecine, l'éthique et la Loi. Cela entraîne des mouvements d'étudiants et de professeurs d'un campus à l'autre.

Les catalogues informatiques collectifs contribuent aussi à étendre énormément le bassin des usagers à tous les étudiants et à tous les professeurs, ainsi qu'à les professionnels venant de l'extérieur des universités. Plus la population a conscience de ses droits et de la Loi, plus elle recherche l'accès à l'information juridique dans les bibliothèques universitaires de droit. Le personnel de ces bibliothèques doit donc faire face à une augmentation du nombre d'usagers qui cherchent et utilisent l'information juridique de manière moins sophistiquée et à qui ils doivent donc consacrer plus de temps et d'attention.

7 Philosophie

Les bibliothèques de droit du Québec travaillent en vue de garantir un meilleur accès aux documents, comme le prouvent le développement du réseau des bibliothèques du Barreau, du réseau des bibliothèques gouvernementales, le groupe de travail de la CREPUQ composé de directeurs de bibliothèques de droit et l'Association des bibliothèques de droit de Montréal. Il reste néanmoins beaucoup de travail à accomplir pour que ces groupes collaborent encore davantage.

Préparé par Michel Ricard et par Patricia Young
au mois d'août 1991
(Révisé le 31 mars 1992)

INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

SASKATCHEWAN

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

1.1.1 Law Library
University of Saskatchewan
Saskatoon

1.2 Court and Law Society

1.2.1 Law Society Libraries

The major libraries are in Regina and Saskatoon with smaller collections situated in Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Battleford, Lloydminster, Yorkton, Melville, Swift Current, Estevan, Weyburn, and eleven other locations throughout the province.

1.2.2 Court Libraries

There are judges' libraries (Court of Appeal & Queen's Bench) in Regina which provide reference services. There is a small unstaffed library for Q.B. judges in Saskatoon.

1.3 Government

1.3.1 Legislative Library, Regina

Largely limited to standard sources, statutes, regulations, and current legislative material.

1.3.2 Department of Justice, Regina

The Civil-law Branch maintains a small library to meet the most common research needs of its staff.

1.3.3 Departmental Libraries

Many departments such as Education, Environment, Human Resources, and Consumer & Commercial Affairs maintain libraries with at least a small legal component.

1.4 Private

Most firms in the larger centres maintain small research collections usually staffed part-time by secretaries. There are only two firms (both in Saskatoon) that employ full-time library staff.

There are also several corporate libraries with small legal collections located primarily in Saskatoon and Regina.

1.5 Other

1.5.1 Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan

PLEA maintains a collection of legal materials (including many of its own publications) of interest to the general public at its Saskatoon headquarters.

1.5.2 Saskatoon Public Library

At the same time that PLEA was created (late 1970s), SPL began building a general law collection to help support PLEA's activities. It is composed largely of standard secondary sources, Canadian textbooks, and law-for-the-layperson materials.

1.5.3 Law Reform Commission of Saskatchewan

The Commission has a working collection of primary and secondary sources and a good collection of law reform materials to support its research activities at its Saskatoon office.

2 Library Interdependence

2.1 Collections

The biggest and most comprehensive collection in the province is at the University. The other collections are largely practice-oriented or are designed to meet the needs of a very specific clientele.

2.2 Reference Services

Law firms requiring information unobtainable through their own resources refer the query to the Law Society libraries in Regina or Saskatoon. Those libraries have access to an online union catalogue and can direct lawyers to the closest location in which the material is accessible. (Eventually, terminals will be available in all twenty-two Law Society libraries). Questions that cannot be answered from the resources of the Law Society are referred to the University. Since most of the lawyers in the province are graduates of the U of S and are familiar with its holdings, many requests are made directly to the University.

The University also receives requests from the Provincial Library, local public libraries, and government departments. A dial-up service (InfoAccess) allows users anywhere in the province to see the University's holdings including government documents, theses, and other specialized databases.

End-user database searching is becoming increasingly more common. Lawyers who, for one reason or another, are unable to conduct their own searches, refer the query to the Law Society libraries which, for a fee, run it for them. The University meets the online searching requirements of the university community and, occasionally, provides back-up service to the Law Society.

2.3 Other Projects

The Law Society libraries have been very innovative in the development of research aids. They produce, among other things, such useful items as *This Week's Law*, a CLE index, and a keyword index to the *Statutes of Saskatchewan*.

Dial-up access to the U of S catalogue and InfoAccess are available to users throughout the province.

3 Official Connections

3.1 There are no official agreements among the law libraries in the province. An implied understanding has developed over the years that the smaller libraries will concentrate on the acquisition of materials most essential to their user groups and that the University will acquire (so far as possible) other primary and secondary materials.

3.2 Interlibrary Lending

Most private law libraries rely on the Law Society libraries as their primary source. Material can be borrowed from the University if it is not available at the courthouses. The Law Society and the University provide a photocopying service for lawyers, the costs of which are borne by the requesting law firm.

Within the province, interlibrary lending is often provided directly from the University law library. Requests are received by phone, FAX, and electronic mail. For administrative purposes, the main University library prefers to handle ILL requests from outside the province. They are in the process of implementing an automated interlibrary loan system (AVISO).

4 Local Associations

There are only about a dozen law librarians in the province. Interaction among them is frequent, but informal.

5 Funders

The provincial government, through the University, is the primary funder of the University collection. The Law Foundation of Saskatchewan provides much of the funding for the Law Society libraries. The Foundation is also quite generous in its support of specific projects at the University, such as aiding in the creation of a computer lab. Judges' libraries are funded by the provincial Department of Justice.

Individual lawyers, or their families, make generous bequests to the University in support of specialized collections. A recently established Law Library Endowment Fund, supported by students, alumni, and the University will help to offset expected cutbacks in other funding sources.

6 The User Group

In Saskatchewan, there are approximately 1400 lawyers, 320 law students, 7 Court of Appeal justices, 36 Queen's Bench justices, and 45 Provincial Court judges. There are 26 legal academics and about 14 sessional lecturers as well as academics in other disciplines (Political Studies, History, Sociology, Education, Health Sciences, etc.) who use the collections.

Members of other professions with a legal component (accountants, teachers, social workers, police officers), the staffs of government departments, non-law students, and the general public also make frequent use of the material. The University library helps support the work of institutes such as the Native Law Centre and the Centre for the Study of Cooperatives, both of which also maintain their own specialized collections.

7 Philosophy

The law libraries in Saskatchewan work together to harmonize access to limited resources spread over a large geographical area. Cooperation among the libraries is essential in order to provide services to a disparate, and wide-spread, user group.

Prepared by Ken Whiteway
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INFOLEX

PROVINCIAL PROFILES

YUKON

1 The Libraries

1.1 Academic

Not Applicable.

1.2 Court and Law Society

The Courthouse Library is a "one person" library, having one full-time librarian position. This position is currently shared by two people on an equal part-time basis.

The Courthouse Law Librarian is in charge of:

1.2.1 Yukon Pubic Law Library

This is the Courthouse Library and is located in the Law Courts building in the Territorial capital, Whitehorse. It is the largest legal collection in the Territory. The collection contains approximately 19,000 volumes.

1.2.2 Yukon Judge's Library

A small collection which provides the judges of the Supreme and Territorial courts with a basic reference collection. There is only one Court of Appeal judge resident in the Yukon. Appeals are made to the Yukon Court of Appeal, which usually sits in Vancouver. It contains 2,000 volumes.

1.2.3 The Attorney General's Library

This library serves the needs of the Yukon Government's barristers, solicitors and legislative drafters, numbering 12 in all. It contains approximately 3,500 to 4,000 volumes.

1.3 Government and Legislative

The federal Department of Justice (Crown Attorney's Office) is a 7 lawyer office with a reasonable size collection which is not professionally staffed.

1.4 Private Libraries

There are 3 law firms in Whitehorse with 8 - 10 lawyers with reasonable size in-house collections which are not professionally staffed.

1.5 Other

The Yukon College Resource Centre house the Northern Justice Collection as well as Yukon Public Legal Education Association. The latter is a stand-alone collection. The former is integrated into the college collection.

2 Library Inter-dependence

2.1

Having the largest collection of legal materials in the Territory, Yukon Public Law Library is used by all of the other libraries for their legal research needs after they have exhausted their own collections. There is no legislative library in the Territory, although the Courthouse Library partially fulfils this need by collecting statutes from all Canadian jurisdictions.

The Courthouse librarians have limited access to computer assisted legal research (CALR) in so far that judges have some free access to QL and they allow the librarians to use it for searching on their behalf. Very few, if any, of the members of the local bar use the computer terminal, which is provided by the Law Society, for doing online legal research. We are currently looking into the possibility of offering CALR from the Courthouse Library. If this proposal goes through, an additional staff person will have to be hired to do some of the clerical work because of the demands that will be put on the librarian doing online searching. Funding will have to come from the Law Society or Law Foundation to pay for a part-time library clerk, as the Government of Yukon has a freeze on creating new person years.

YPLEA and the Courthouse Library refer their patrons to each other on an "as needed" basis.

2.2 Other Projects

A member of the local bar produces *Yukon Law Reports* on a yearly basis. The *Yukon Law Reports* consist of all unreported Yukon judgements. They are headnoted, put into binders and indexed by subject, statutes judicially considered, cases judicially considered, and a table of cases. A copy of these unreported judgements is also kept in binders in the library and filed by date of judgement.

3 Official Connections

3.1 Interlibrary Lending

Within the Courthouse Library system there is informal interlibrary lending in that patrons may borrow materials, through the librarian, from all three libraries, Yukon Public Law Library, Judges' Library, and Attorney General's Library. Within Whitehorse the same informal interlibrary lending exists with the special government libraries and the Courthouse Library.

Out-of-Territory connections are very important because of the size of the Courthouse Library. We rely heavily on the British Columbia Courthouse Library in Vancouver for photocopies of cases and legal literature which we do not have in our library and on the University of Victoria Law Library for interlibrary loan of textbooks. We also use the Edmonton Courthouse Library for photocopies and interlibrary loans.

4 Associations

There is an informal government librarians' group which meets periodically to discuss items of mutual interest. The Courthouse librarians are a part of this group.

5 Funders

The Courthouse Library stem is funded mainly by the Government of Yukon, Department of Justice. The Yukon Public Law Library has been receiving generous grants from the Yukon Law Foundation since 1987 for the purchase of new library books. As a result of these funding grants a Law Library Users Group has been formed. The Group consists of the two Courthouse librarians who job-share one position, two lawyers, one representing the Government of the Yukon and the other the private bar, the librarian who looks after the Northern Justice Collection, a member from the Law Foundation and a Supreme Court of Yukon judge. The group meets to select and recommend book purchases to the Law Foundation. This group will also make recommendations to the Government of Yukon, Department of Justice on possible cancellations of subscriptions that are not well-used and allocate the funds to a better use.

Northern Justice Collection received a large lump sum grant from the Yukon Law Foundation to start up the collection and catalogue it. It is now maintained by Yukon College Library staff.

Yukon Public Legal Education Association is funded by three sources: Federal Department of Justice, Access to Legal Information; Government of Yukon, Department of Justice; and through money it makes on publications it produces and sells.

6 The User Group

There are approximately 65 lawyers in the Yukon, 1 Supreme Court judge, 3 Territorial Court judges, 41 Deputy Judges of the Supreme Court, 18 Deputy Judges of the Territorial Court. There are 32 justices of the peace, with 7 located in Whitehorse. The public has access to and uses the Yukon Public Law Library.The frequency of these users is increasing every year. Federal and Territorial government departmental personnel uses the library mostly for the statute collection, with some use of specialized areas such as environmental law and aboriginal law. The Yukon College offers legal courses and the students from these classes (approximately 35 per year) rely on the library for their course work. It is quite time-consuming, teaching them how to use the law library.

7 Philosophy

The Courthouse Library, being the main legal resource in the Yukon, tries to fulfil the needs of its users. If resources are not available locally, the policy is to try to find them elsewhere.

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